



Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 19,534.

號四第百五千九萬一第 日三初月二十年十

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1921.

二拜禮 號一十月五年十國民華中

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. every 10 minutes
11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. every 10 minutes
3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. every 15 minutes
5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. every 10 minutes

WEEK END
7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. every 10 minutes
11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. every 10 minutes
3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. every 15 minutes
5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. every 10 minutes

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

TIME TABLE

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through
CANTON (at the Test) dep.	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Shatin	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Ma On Shan	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Ma On Shan	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20
Ma On Shan	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Ma On Shan	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40
Ma On Shan	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50
Ma On Shan	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Ma On Shan	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10
Ma On Shan	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20
Ma On Shan	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
Ma On Shan	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40
Ma On Shan	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50
Ma On Shan	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00
Ma On Shan	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10
Ma On Shan	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20
Ma On Shan	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30
Ma On Shan	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40
Ma On Shan	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50
Ma On Shan	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00
Ma On Shan	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:10
Ma On Shan	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:20
Ma On Shan	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30
Ma On Shan	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:40
Ma On Shan	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:50
Ma On Shan	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00
Ma On Shan	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:10
Ma On Shan	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:20
Ma On Shan	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30
Ma On Shan	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:40
Ma On Shan	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:50
Ma On Shan	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00
Ma On Shan	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:10
Ma On Shan	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:20
Ma On Shan	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30
Ma On Shan	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:40
Ma On Shan	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:50
Ma On Shan	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00
Ma On Shan	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:10
Ma On Shan	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20
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Ma On Shan	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:10	16:25	16:40
Ma On Shan	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20	16:35	16:50
Ma On Shan	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00
Ma On Shan	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55	17:10
Ma On Shan	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20	16:35	16:50	17:05	17:20
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Ma On Shan	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55	17:10	17:25	17:40
Ma On Shan	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20	16:35	16:50	17:05	17:20	17:35	17:50
Ma On Shan	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00
Ma On Shan	15:55	16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55	17:10	17:25	17:40	17:55	18:10
Ma On Shan	16:05	16:20	16:35	16:50	17:05	17:20	17:35	17:50	18:05	18:20
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Ma On Shan	16:25	16:40	16:55	17:10	17:25	17:40	17:55	18:10	18:25	18:40
Ma On Shan	16:35	16:50	17:05	17:20	17:35	17:50	18:05	18:20	18:35	18:50
Ma On Shan	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00
Ma On Shan	16:55	17:10	17:25	17:40	17:55	18:10	18:25	18:40	18:55	19:10
Ma On Shan	17:05	17:20	17:35	17:50	18:05	18:20	18:35	18:50	19:05	19:20
Ma On Shan	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00	19:15	19:30
Ma On Shan	17:25	17:40	17:55	18:10	18:25	18:40	18:55	19:10	19:25	19:40
Ma On Shan	17:35	17:50	18:05	18:20	18:35	18:50	19:05	19:20	19:35	19:50
Ma On Shan	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45	20:00
Ma On Shan	17:55	18:10	18:25	18:40	18:55	19:10	19:25	19:40	19:55	20:10
Ma On Shan	18:05	18:20	18:35	18:50	19:05	19:20	19:35	19:50	20:05	20:20
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Ma On Shan	18:25	18:40	18:55	19:10	19:25	19:40	19:55	20:10	20:25	20:40
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Ma On Shan	19:45	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00
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Ma On Shan	20:25	20:40	20:55	21:10	21:25	21:40	21:55	22:10	22:25	22:40
Ma On Shan	20:35	20:50	21:05	21:20	21:35	21:50	22:05	22:20	22:35	22:50
Ma On Shan	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00
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Ma On Shan	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30
Ma On Shan	21:25	21:40	21:55	22:10	22:25	22:40	22:55	23:10	23:25	23:40
Ma On Shan	21:35	21:50	22:05	22:20	22:35	22:50	23:05	23:20	23:35	23:50
Ma On Shan	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00
Ma On Shan	21:55	22:10	22:25	22:40	22:55	23:10	23:25	23:40	23:55	24:10
Ma On Shan	22:05	22:20	22:35	22:50	23:05	23:20	23:35	23:50	24:05	24:20
Ma On Shan	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30
Ma On Shan	22:25	22:40	22:55	23:10	23:25	23:40	23:55	24:10	24:25	24:40
Ma On Shan	22:35	22:50	23:05	23:20	23:35	23:50	24:05	24:20	24:35	24:50
Ma On Shan	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45	25:00
Ma On Shan	22:55	23:10	23:25	23:40	23:55	24:10	24:25	24:40	24:55	25:10
Ma On Shan	23:05	23:20	23:35	23:50	24:05	24:20	24:35	24:50	25:05	25:20
Ma On Shan	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45	25:00	25:15	25:30
Ma On Shan	23:25	23:40	23:55	24:10	24:25	24:40	24:55	25:10	25:25	25:40
Ma On Shan	23:35	23:50	24:05	24:20	24:35	24:50	25:05	25:20	25:35	25:50

UP TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through
Ma On Shan	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Ma On Shan	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Ma On Shan	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Ma On Shan	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20
Ma On Shan	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Ma On Shan	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40
Ma On Shan	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50
Ma On Shan	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Ma On Shan	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10
Ma On Shan	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20
Ma On Shan	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30				

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Kariyama — Park Hotel — Nikko Hotel — Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel — Miyajima — Osaka — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Miyajima Hotel — Osaka Hotel — Tokyo Station Hotel
Oriental Hotel — Miyajima Hotel — Osaka Hotel — Tokyo Station Hotel
Tor Hotel — Fujiyama Hotel — San-yo Hotel — Grand Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN OHIOSEN

Kyoto (Goon) — Changchun — Hotel (Mukden) —
Chosen Hotel — Yamato Hotel — Yamato Hotel
Fusan — Dairen —
Fusan Station Hotel — Yamato Hotel —
Shingai — Hoshigaura —
Shingai Station Hotel — Yamato Hotel

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THE COTTON TRADE OF JAPAN.

COMPETITION WITH GREAT
BRITAIN.

USE OF FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

At a meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on November 26th Sir John Randles, M.P., who, as president of the Inter-Allied Commissions, recently visited Japan, gave an account of commercial developments in that country.

According to a report in the "Manchester Guardian," Japan, he said, seriously intended to become one of the great mercantile countries of the world. It was developing its mercantile marine in a very efficient manner. On the steamers of no other country had he travelled with more comfort. One of the matters which, before going to the Far East, he was asked to inquire into was whether the Japanese Government subsidised cotton or the manufacture of cotton goods. It did not, but it did what was equivalent to that, for it subsidised the steamers that carried cotton and cotton goods, thus making it easier for both importers and exporters. This was a serious matter for the whole of the competitive cotton trade. He had made a point of visiting the bazaar in various parts of the East and had found them loaded up with Japanese goods of the cheap odd-and-ends generally associated with German trade before the war. The Japanese were very imitative and pushed in wherever they could during the war with all the cheaper classes of goods they could produce. But he found also that the buyers of the East were weary of their goods and waiting for Europe to be in a position to supply their needs again.

In the East, as in Manchester, there was a disposition to rate the Chinaman as a business man very highly and the Japanese not so highly. He believed this was because, for centuries, men who wanted to progress in China had found commerce their best avenue; whereas, until the Japanese began their rapid "Westernisation," business had been left in their country to the lower types of men, men tricky and sharp. But we must not reckon upon that continuing. A change was coming in Japan. In conversation he told the president of the Cotton Association of Japan that in Manchester there was considerable dissatisfaction with respect to the use of marks on cotton goods in the Chinese markets. The president replied that he was aware of it, that he did not like it, and that the members of his Association did not like it and were ready to operate in legislation or any measures that might be taken to stop all copying of the marks of other people.

DESIRE FOR BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP.

The Japanese were not only building ships, but were putting up mills and factories and laying themselves out to do everything that Europeans did so far as was possible. And all the time they had their Government behind them. At the head of their big commercial concerns were men of the very highest rank, and a sincere effort was being made to bring their great commercial interests up to date and put them on straight lines. He never met any people more sincerely and earnestly desirous of being friendly with Great Britain. They considered that their proper role in the world was to become the Britain of the East. They had adopted Western methods, and their training, skill and attainments qualified them to take a high rank among civilised nations. It was for us to honour and try to appreciate them as they had tried to appreciate us. They had been loyal Allies during the war, and their interests were really the same as ours; and though we would have to come into competition with them in some of our great undertakings, there was room for both.

Mr. Edwin Stockton, who presided, and Mr. Edward Rhodes, chairman of the India Section of the Chamber, spoke of the mission which the cotton trade of Lancashire has arranged to send to the Far East and expressed a hope that it would be able to set out from this country next year. Mr. Rhodes pointed out that it would have a strong representation of labour in order that the workers in the industry here should be the better able to understand the problems which had to be faced. Mr. Rhodes added that Sir John Randles had strengthened his opinion that the Japanese would become more formidable competitors as they became more honest. The other day he was shown in London a fountain pen resembling in the minutest detail a well-known English make. The box containing it was an equally clever imitation of the English make, yet it was sold in Singapore at a quarter of the price for which the English article could be produced. The very best-known marks on our piece goods were imitated and stamped on goods far inferior. Further, when Indian buyers had bought goods from Japan they had found them correct half-way down the case and entirely different in the other half. In the long run that kind of thing was doing Japan more harm than good, and he was glad to hear of the movement in that country to put an end to it.

Mr. A. Heyworth, president of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, agreed that so long as Japanese competition was on sound and straight lines there would be plenty of room for both British and Japanese in the markets of the world.

DISASTROUS SEASIDE EXPLOSION.

A house explosion wrecked houses on the Parade at Sandgate, recently and shook all the district for miles round, a small French mine which was washed ashore having exploded blowing to pieces two consulars who were in charge of it and doing damage estimated at thousands of pounds. All the chief shops had windows blown in and in other houses ceilings, doors and furniture were smashed also.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA

A NEW ENTERPRISE—AVOIDING TAXATION.

As Chairman of the Board of the British Manchurian Corporation, the vendors and promoters of the recently formed Amalgamated Trading and Industrial Corporation, Lord Louth, with his fellow directors, gave a lunch at the Savoy Hotel on November 26th to explain the objects of the undertaking.

The corporation has been incorporated under the Jersey Limited Liabilities Companies Act, 1881 and 1888, and the solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Morris & Co., have issued a certificate stating that this registration was not done to avoid the English Companies Act, 1906 to 1917. The directors were further advised that the Acts of Parliament imposing liabilities to income-tax, corporation tax, and excess profits duty would not apply to this company, and that the whole of the profits, after making proper provision for reserve, would be available for payment of dividends. The corporation takes over the business carried on by the British Manchurian Corporation, and will carry on and develop the business of merchants, agents, contractors, and concessionaires in China. With these objects in view it is proposed to issue at an early date 200,000 10 per cent. income bonds of £5 each.

In amplifying the programme of the company, Lord Louth said they had secured the co-operation of some of the most important houses and institutions in North and South China in business of every nature, invariably with the co-operation of Chinese capital, affording ample proof of the enormous potentialities awaiting a British corporation formed under the right auspices with sufficient capital and credit. As already stated by the Federation of British Industries, after protracted negotiations with the Chinese Government, a unique charter had been obtained granting an extension of the British sphere of influence throughout China, permitting British subjects to hold lands, mining concessions, erect factories, houses, and business premises jointly with the Chinese, and beyond the limit of the treaty ports, the British sphere of influence had hitherto been confined to the Yangtze area.

Mr. C. W. Entwistle, M.P., and Mr. George Turrell, M.P., both emphasised the hindering and hampering effect of the excess profits duty on production coming on top of the crippling influence of the war. They regretted that it should be necessary to take the registration of his company out of the country, and agreed that the enterprise was deserving of every encouragement in such a vast field of opportunity.

As one of the joint managing directors of the corporation, Mr. Murray Campbell gave some information based on his experience gained during twenty odd years' active financial work in China as late manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Tientsin. Dr. Ellis Powell said one aspect of the company's scheme which appealed to him was that the registration in Jersey was in complete accord with the sentiment of the investing public, and called for neither explanation nor apology. The throttling effect of the excess profits duty justified every effort being made to out-manoeuvre the Government within the limits of the law, and the scheme of the corporation was as much in the interests of the public as its own.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated January 8th, states:— Since our last report on the 13th December by Mr. Rogers the whole interval has passed without any improvement in our yarn market, which has remained very much depressed, and buyers here show no inclination to operate on account of absence of demand from our country.

A few foreign holders, with a view to get rid of their stock, have sold about 1,200 bales of best clops in 10s. and 12s. yarn at a further reduction of 3s. to 5s. per bale; while big importers, although they are holding large lots, finding present prices too low, are refraining from selling in order to maintain the market, and are trying their utmost to avoid a panic.

At the close of the market the remains in a rather critical condition, and depends entirely on any sudden and unexpected turn of events.

Unsold stock: 15,000 bales; Bargains, 9,000 bales.
ARRIVALS.—From Bombay str. Dilwara and Banca, 6,500 bales.

SHANGHAI.—Recent reports show a very quiet market without any inquiry.

JAPANESE YARN.—Notwithstanding a heavy decline in price, buyers are not showing any disposition to operate, and stocks are accumulating. The following are the latest quotations: 20 bales Nagasaki, No. 10s. at \$183-190; 50 bales Nagasaki, No. 12s. at \$192-198; Nagasaki, No. 20s. at \$200; 3 Hoses, No. 10s. at \$177; 3 Hoses, No. 16s. at \$183; 3 Hoses, No. 20s. at \$188; Yellow Joss, No. 10s. at \$180; 600 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s. at \$205-210; 400 bales Betu, No. 10s. at \$180-217; Seton, No. 20s. at \$203; Blue Fish, No. 20s. at \$200.

RAW COTTON.—The interval has passed without any business, the latest quotations are:—Bengal: \$30-34 per picul; Chinese: \$35-40 per picul; Stock: 300 bales Bengal and 100 (Sman) Chinese.

EUROPEAN MURDERED IN BORNEO.

The B.N.B. Herald of December 15th says:—It is with deep regret that we record the death of Noel Baboneau at Tambunan on December 6th. From the little news there is at present, it appears that he had been playing golf and after the game went over to the office telephone to speak to Keningau. After speaking, and when going down the office steps, P.O. 400 Lines, a Dusun of Tambunan, who was on guard at the office, shot him in the back of the neck, death being instantaneous. No one else was in the office at the time and up to now the murder is yet known. Lines committed suicide directly afterwards in Mr. Baboneau's house. The funeral took place in the Tambunan Station grounds at 5 p.m. the next day after the arrival of Mr. Hills from Keningau. The news was cabled to the Court of Directors for transmission to Mr. Baboneau's mother who lives at Tower Hill, Dorking.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

EXAMINATIONS HELD IN DECEMBER 1920.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Candidate No.

- 3.—Richard Lee, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 4.—Kenneth M. Tyson, Diocesan Boys' School.
- 7.—William Graham Lawson, H.K. Tutorial and Educational Institute.
- 8.—Tan Hong See, H.K. Tutorial and Educational Institute.
- 9.—Hui Shuing Ching, Hongkong University.
- 12.—Tsin-see Yen, Hongkong University.
- 13.—Lee Fu Wing, Private Study.
- 19.—A. G. Abbas, St. Joseph's College.
- 20.—Tsung Kue Shun, St. Stephen's College.
- 21.—Douglas Laing, Queen's College.

The following candidates have failed in the Matriculation Examination, but are entitled to a Senior Local Certificate:—

- 2.—Edmund Lopes, Diocesan Boys' School; distinction in English.
- 18.—Jai Pantonio Cooper, St. Joseph's College.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Pass List—(Boys).

- 23.—Lo See Leung, St. Paul's College.
- 24.—Wong Ping Lu, St. Paul's College.
- 25.—Au King, Ying Wah College.
- 27.—Yung Po Hang, Ying Wah College; distinction in Chinese.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Pass List—(Girls).

- 30.—Florence Elizabeth George, Kowloon British School.
- 31.—Bernice Chenalloy, Belilios Public School.
- 32.—Ethelyn Chenalloy, Belilios Public School.
- 33.—Kwan Wai Fong, Belilios Public School; distinction in needlework drawing.
- 34.—Luciola Lopes, Belilios Public School.
- 35.—Tung Lau Ngan, Belilios Public School.
- 38.—Lydia Vas, Belilios Public School; distinction in Needlework.
- 37.—Lea Choa, Diocesan Girls' School.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Pass List—(Boys).

- 89.—Jafar Hoosen, Queen's College.
- 97.—Wan Yuet Ming, Queen's College.
- 98.—Wong Woon Pui, Queen's College.
- 93.—Chin Yung Kit, Queen's College; distinction in Arithmetic.
- 94.—Yung Kun Hing, Queen's College.
- 98.—Leung Wai Yuek, Queen's College.
- 101.—Wong Wing Tong, Queen's College.
- 104.—Lau Ming Cheung, Queen's College.
- 105.—Tsung Wing, Queen's College; distinction in History.
- 108.—Joe Edgar, H.K. Tutorial and Educational Institute; distinction in History.
- 109.—Wei Nei Fu, H.K. Tutorial and Educational Institute; distinction in Chinese.
- 113.—Wan Wai Choi, Private Study.
- 114.—Ng Han Sin, Private Study.
- 115.—Chan Pak Chun, Private Study.
- 116.—Ma Wai Man, Private Study.
- 117.—Lam Tze Ying, Private Study; distinction in Chinese.
- 118.—Lui Pak Hui, Private Study; distinction in Arithmetic.
- 120.—Chan Ki Yuen, Private Study; distinction in Chinese.
- 162.—Lee Kwai Wing, Private Study; distinction in History and Biblical Knowledge.
- 166.—Wong Pak Fun, Private Study.
- 169.—Sydney Jack Flegg, Victoria British School.
- 170.—John Arthur Colett, Kowloon British School.
- 171.—Borge Richard Rasmussen, Kowloon British School.
- 172.—Donald Ogilvie, Kowloon British School.
- 179.—Young Fook Ping, Wah Yan School; distinction in Chinese.
- 180.—Jose Maria Alves, St. Joseph's College; distinction in Arithmetic.
- 181.—Henrique da Silva, St. Joseph's College.
- 226.—But Chit, Ying Wah College; distinction in Chinese.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Pass List—(Girls).

- 185.—Ivy Thelma Alice Musso, Victoria British School.
- 186.—Suzanne Weill, Kowloon British School.
- 187.—Frances Evelyn Dun, Kowloon British School; distinction in Biblical Knowledge.
- 188.—Pearl Ogilvie, Kowloon British School.
- 189.—Ella Robinson Bell, Kowloon British School.
- 190.—Grace Lee, Diocesan Girls' School; distinction in Needlework.
- 191.—Ermina Fauster Remedios, Diocesan Girls' School.
- 192.—Aurea Christina Souza, Diocesan Girls' School.
- 193.—Elizabeth Lu Byn Wong, Diocesan Girls' School.
- 194.—Julia Lu Chan Wong, Diocesan Girls' School; distinction in Drawing.
- 195.—Wei Kam Lun, Belilios Public School.
- 196.—Alice Maria Gutierrez, Belilios Public School.
- 197.—Greta Mooney, Belilios Public School.
- 198.—Mercedes Rosario, Belilios Public School.
- 199.—Ivy Adeline Chenalloy, Belilios Public School; distinction in Biblical Knowledge.
- 200.—Julia Gutierrez, Belilios Public School.
- 202.—Wong Kwai Fong, Belilios Public School; distinction in Biblical Knowledge and Needlework.
- 203.—Bertha Vas, Belilios Public School.
- 204.—Beatrice dos Santos, Belilios Public School.
- 205.—Lau Shuk Ying, Belilios Public School.
- 206.—Molly Rahman, Private Study; distinction in Arithmetic.
- 208.—Minnie Doodha, Diocesan Girls' School.

Mr. Richard Colgate, of shaving soap fame, left a fortune of nearly \$1,700,000.

FAMINE RELIEF.

HOW THE SURTAX FUNDS ARE EXPENDED.

SHANGHAI, December 29th.

Mr. Wm. E. Souter, Chairman of the Distributions Committee of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, writes as follows to the Shanghai papers:— At our weekly meeting held last night we voted a further \$50,000 to buy grain in Manchuria. Grain-trains are now passing through Tientsin daily, and a total of 7,000 tons of grain is expected to be delivered at the famine-dumps by the end of the year.

We further decided to purchase 10,000 wadded garments for distribution in Honan and Shantung, and Chihli.

The question of the Government proposals for dealing with the proposed four million dollars loan (guaranteed on the surtax) was considered. The proposal is for 90 per cent. to be administered by the Government Famine Relief Bureau and 10 per cent. by the Peking International Famine Relief Committee and the Tientsin Famine Relief Committee has protested against such allocation of this loan. It is of interest to know that the Government proposal involves the spending by them of the surtax funds in embankment building, etc., in connection with the new railways, Chefoo to Weihai and Shihkiachwang to Tangchow, and half a million dollars has been sent to the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways to have this work begun. In his communication to the Press announcing this arrangement the Minister of Communications omitted to mention that the frozen state of the ground will not allow of building of embankments or any other railway construction work until the Spring! Meanwhile the people are dying for lack of food and clothing. One wonders how much of this surtax will be available for the famine sufferers! We have asked the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to protest against the proposals of the Chinese Government, and however effective the Chinese business interests could make representations through their Ministers in Peking, and so prevent this surtax loan from being handled by any but the recognised Famine Relief Committees in Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Kaifeng, etc. Certainly there is no guarantee at all in the Government proposals, notwithstanding their appointment of an Audit-Board in Peking. What is wanted is that this surtax-money be sent to the right people for distribution and that it be used to buy food now. Railway construction schemes are of no avail until the Spring, and one wonders if the Government proposals are anything more than words.

In connection with the present famine in China Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, in the course of an article in the *Far Eastern Post*, remarks that it is quite possible that from the humanitarian viewpoint one of the greatest benefits that may come to China from the work of the Bankers' Consortium will be eventually the prevention of famine. China can easily raise her own food supply in any year. A failure of crops or their destruction by flood does not extend throughout the country. It is only a local phenomenon, although in some sections where the population is denser than in any part of Europe millions may die within a relatively restricted area. It is understood that one of the leading purposes—if not the chief purpose—of the Consortium is to extend as widely and rapidly as possible China's railway systems. Naturally, these extensions will be built on the most strategic routes from the economic viewpoint, so that supplies can be most readily transported from one section of the country to the other, from the interior to the coast and from the coast to the interior. As has been repeatedly proved—in China, in India, and during the period since the Armistice even in Europe—famines can be promptly held in check or relief afforded if only adequate means of transportation can be supplied.

HISTORIC GIFT TO AMERICAN COMMODORE.

A silver candelabrum, a gift to Commodore Perry from the business men of Shanghai and Hongkong after his famous voyage to the Orient in 1853 and 1854, has just been presented to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by Mr. Perry Tiffany of New York, grandson of the Commodore.

The candelabrum, which has been in the family's possession since Commodore Perry's death in 1858, was given by Mr. Tiffany in memory of his grandfather and his long naval career.

According to a New York dispatch through Reuter's agency, the gift was made by the merchants of the Chinese cities (see) in appreciation of the American naval officer's visit to their country and his efforts to promote friendship between the United States and the Far East.

The candelabrum is an elaborate affair, consisting of 17 branches with a spread of 38 inches.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

MEETING. A Rifle meeting will be held on King's Park Range on 29th and 30th January. All Competitions (Open to all comers) will be fired on Saturday, 29th.

Distance 200, 300, and 500 yards 10 shots at each range. Entrances £50 cents. Entries to be sent to Gunner C. E. With, c/o Secretary, Department Office, P. O. Building, not later than Saturday, 16th January, 1921.

G. F. E. RAYSON, B. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1921.

SEE WINDOW.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.
LABOUR ORGANISATIONS CONSIDERING REMEDIAL MEASURES.

LONDON, January 10th.

The gravity of the unemployment problem was manifested at the end of last year when 784,000 persons were workless as officially recorded. The numbers are rapidly increasing. It is estimated that the London Boards of Guardians are paying out relief at the rate of £1,000,000 annually. Labour organisations, which refused to participate in the Government's Committee of Enquiry, are conferring with a view to drawing up a scheme to deal with the problem.

ECONOMY IN NAVY.
NEW ADMIRALTY ORDER.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Admiralty has ordered strict economy in the Navy, and prohibited fresh schemes involving expenditure, without special sanction.

COAL EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, January 10th.

Restrictions on export of coal and bunker supplies have been withdrawn.

EARLIER CABLES.

GLUT OF COAL IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT SURPRISED BY
GERMAN DELIVERIES.

PARIS, January 9th.

The glut of coal in France is partly due to the unexpected German fulfilment of deliveries under the Spa agreement. The Government is greatly surprised. It had previously bought heavily in America and England, and now has 15,000,000 tons stored. A substantial reduction in price has been announced. American imports have been sold at 70 francs in consequence of the surplus.

ALLIED PREMIERS
CONFERENCE.

EXPERTS CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

PARIS, January 6th.

A Havas message says:—The British Ambassador visited the French Premier to notify the British Government's cordial acceptance of the suggested Premier's meeting. The meeting will take place in Paris on January 16th. According to *Le Temps*, the experts' conference, which was to resume work at Brussels on January 10th, may be postponed a few days, owing to important documents not having come to hand yet.

FRENCH PRESS VIEWS.

PARIS, January 6th.

A Havas message says:—The papers are unanimously expressing satisfaction at the readiness of the British Government to meet the French Government's desire respecting the suggested conference of Allied nations' Premiers.

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS.

M. DESCHANEL RETURNED.

PARIS, January 6th.

Senatorial elections affecting one-third of the Senate and five members of the Cabinet are being held to-day. The ex-President, M. Deschanel and the Finance Minister, M. Marsal, have already been elected.

PARIS, January 6th.

A Havas message says:—The papers are expatiating on the coming Senatorial elections, which, in the opinion of several, might lead to some reshaping of the present Cabinet.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ANOTHER CONFERENCE
ARRANGED.

PARIS, January 6th.

A Havas message says:—According to *Le Temps*, the members of the League of Nations have been invited by the Secretary of the League to meet in Barcelona, in February next, in a conference on questions pertaining to national and international traffic on land and water. The President of the Conference is to be M. Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.
A CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

MARION (ALABAMA), January 9th.

At a conference, the President-elect, Senator Harding, and Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, discussed the question of keeping the United States one of the strongest naval Powers in the world until a binding disarmament agreement could be reached.

Although a final decision must await future developments, it is stated that the present attitude of the President-elect points towards the incoming Administration continuing the fleet and shipbuilding which is now progressing.

Mr. Butler recommended the President-elect, Senator Harding, to canvass world sentiment with regard to disarmament and to seek an exchange of international opinion quite apart from any plan for an Association of Nations.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF PRINCIPAL
POWERS.

WASHINGTON, January 9th.

A recapitulation of the naval strength of the three principal Powers of the world, which is in the hands of the American Government, shows that on January 1st Great Britain had 32 battleships and battle-cruisers mounting guns of 13.5-inch or over, their tonnage being 811,000; the United States had 16 with a tonnage of 300,000; and Japan had 9 with a tonnage of 267,500.

Regarding projected strength in similar ships at the end of 1923, Great Britain will be the same as above, the United States will have 27, of a tonnage of 983,000, and Japan 18 of a tonnage of 529,000.

Japan is expected to reach her greatest ratio of increase between 1923 and 1927, when she will have 24 capital ships of a tonnage of 849,000, while the relative standing of Great Britain and the United States will remain the same.

The total first-line ship strength on January 1st was: Great Britain, 532 of a tonnage of 1,501,500; the United States, 300 of a tonnage of 766,750; and Japan 43 of a tonnage of 649,500.

The Government's information shows that, although the British preponderance in capital ships will be virtually overcome with the completion of the American 1923 building programme, the American Navy will still be greatly inferior in the types of vessels which naval officers consider extremely important, notably in destroyer leaders, cruisers, light cruisers, cruising submarines and aeroplane ships.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

FATHER O'FLANAGAN MEETS MR.
LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, January 8th.

It transpires that Father O'Flanagan, who has been in correspondence with the Prime Minister, recently conferred with Mr. Lloyd George in London.

It is stated that, while special significance is not attached to Father O'Flanagan's and Mr. Lloyd George's meeting, it is considered that the former is regarded as a helpful intermediary between the moderates and the Sinn Féiners.

GREEK TROOPS IN BRUSA

ACTIVE WITHOUT SUPREME
COUNCIL SANCTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 9th.

A strong Greek force is re-entraining in the Bursa region without orders from the Supreme Council, apparently with the object of proving that the advent of Constantinople has not affected the dependability of the Greek troops.

Various reports confirm the rumour that the Kemalists are preparing an important early offensive apparently against Smyrna. All men up to the age of forty-six are being mobilised. A concentration of troops is reported from the interior of Asia Minor.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BRAZIL

RESULT OF EXCHANGE
DEPRESSION.

LONDON, January 9th.

A financial crisis is threatened in Brazil owing to the fall of the exchange raising the price of imports enormously, especially those from North America, and the slump in coffee considerably lowering the value of the exports. The excessive rise of the dollar threatens a crash. A leading Brazilian banker suggests as a remedy an American loan of fifty to sixty million dollars, which would enable the Government to raise traders, and also to buy and hold coffee for a rise.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL
POSITION.OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BANKING
AUTHORITY.

NEW YORK, January 9th.

Mr. Harding, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a speech, said that the nation had recovered financial sanity. Any danger of general collapse had now passed. The country's economic and industrial future depended more than ever upon foreign trade.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROBLEM OF RUBBER OUTPUT
RESTRICTION.

LONDON, January 10th.

Dealing with the proposed 50 per cent restriction in rubber output in Malaya, the *Straits Times* emphasises the fact that further restriction will be exceedingly expensive for the producing companies. In view of the necessity of maintenance of the labour force, one of the primary expenses of the rubber estate could hardly be reduced appreciably, if a 50 per cent restriction were to be enforced. It seems probable, therefore, that a 50 per cent restriction might be accompanied by a rise of about 50 per cent in "all in" costs, say, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. The result would be that unless rubber rose to 1s. 8d. the loss per pound under the restriction would be greater than without the restriction and with rubber at 10d.

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

A SYNDICATE'S INTEREST IN
CHINA.

In the House of Commons, on November 29th, on the motion for the adjourned debate on the Gold and Silver (Export Control, etc.) Bill, Sir S. Samuel described the measure as very unsound. He had a serious complaint to make against the Government. It would surprise the House to hear that the Government had been instrumental in or had encouraged the formation of a syndicate in this country to whom it was understood they had given the absolute right of financing the Chinese. This syndicate had been trying to form a syndicate in China to work with them. The Chinese syndicate was composed almost entirely of Chinese merchants, and if this Bill were to be carried controlling the export of silver the British Government would be in the position of supporting a financial group in this country, which, by supporting a Chinese commercial group, would be eliminating the whole of the British merchants who were established in China. All those firms would be denied the assistance of the British Government. It was unsound that a monopoly of this kind should be encouraged by the British Government. He moved the rejection of the Bill.

After discussion, the Bill was read a second time.

INFLUENCE OF CONTROL ON CHINA TRADE.

On December 6th, the House went into Committee on the Gold and Silver (Export Control, etc.) Bill.

Sir S. Samuel moved an amendment to exclude silver from the provisions of the Bill. He said there was a real danger in the Government having power by Order in Council to prohibit the export of silver except under licence. The Government had licensed a British syndicate, which would have a monopoly in the financing of the contracts which a Chinese syndicate would have a monopoly of securing for anything the Chinese Government might be interested in, such as railway, tramway, electrical, and other undertakings. The British syndicate had made arrangements with American, French, and Japanese financial syndicates to share in its operations. The effect would be that contracts secured with the assistance of the British Government would be offered to manufacturers in the countries within that consortium, while British merchants in China would be boycotted by the British Government. British merchants would not be allowed to take any contracts in China, because the Government would not permit anybody outside the consortium to obtain loans in this country; but American and Japanese merchants would be free to obtain contracts in China, while not debarring from their share in the contracts of the consortium.

Mr. Bigland, in seconding the amendment, expressed the opinion that the Government was unnecessarily nervous in its desire to control the export of silver coins. The present value of silver was 44d. per ounce, while the value of the silver in half-crowns and shillings was 64d. per ounce, and therefore anyone shipping silver coins out of this country for sale as silver would lose money. The control of the export of silver bullion would be detrimental to the trade of this country in the East.

Mr. G. Stewart and Mr. Wise emphasised the last point.

Mr. Baldwin said he could not accept the amendment. There was a very strong demand at present in this country for silver coins, and the Treasury were afraid—and were justified in the fear—that if the silver coin were not issued we should find considerable difficulty in providing sufficient coinage for our own requirements, which were very great. As regards bullion, he admitted that the time for safeguarding it was passing away. When the Bill became law he would be prepared to draft a fresh Order in Council, and would undertake in this House that all restrictions on silver bullion he saw no likelihood of their being resumed for an almost indefinite future. The powers given under the Act would not be put into force until the matter had been fully discussed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the City, and then it was always open to those interested to raise the question in the House, so that there was no fear of anything being done behind people's backs.

The amendment was rejected, on a division, by 105 votes against 53.

THE TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN
IN HONGKONG.FURTHER QUESTIONS TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following questions in continuation of the campaign against the traffic in children in Hongkong were asked in the House of Commons on November 25th and November 29th:—

Sir W. Davison asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that, notwithstanding the prohibition of slavery throughout the British Empire, Chinese children are frequently bought and sold in the British Colony of Hongkong; and whether he will take steps to put an end to this nefarious traffic in human beings?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given on the 4th November to questions by the hon. member for Poplar South (Sir A. Yeo) and the hon. member for Spen Valley (Mr. Myers). There is no slavery in Hongkong.

Mr. Bottomley asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any steps have yet been taken to secure the registration and inspection of purchased girls and children in Hongkong; and whether His Majesty's Government propose to abolish altogether the traffic in human life at present being carried on in that Colony?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I would refer the hon. member to the reply given on the 4th November to questions on the subject by the hon. member for Poplar South and the hon. member for Spen Valley.

Major Nall: In the hon. gentleman's answer that this answer was very unsatisfactory to those people who have information on this matter, and will he make inquiry into the allegation that slavery is carried on under British rule?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I have made full inquiry. There is no slavery carried on.

Mr. J. Davison asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether allegations have been received to the effect that there are a number of girls under age in the licensed houses in Hongkong; whether any report has been received from the Governor of Hongkong on this point; and, if so, will its purport be made known?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: Yes, sir, this allegation has been received, but it is not borne out by the Governor's report. No girl is allowed to enter a brothel unless the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is satisfied that she is 19 or over, whereas the marriageable age among Chinese is 16 or 17. I may add that even an experienced European eye has difficulty in judging the age of Chinese.

Mr. S. Samuel asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether inter-port trading in girls for immoral purposes goes on between Hongkong and the chief ports of the East; and what is the law of the Colony in regard to this trade?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: This trade is, of course, forbidden, and every effort is made to enforce the law against it. It is detested as much by the Chinese community as by the European, and assistance is readily given towards its suppression. Detection is necessarily difficult, especially in view of the disturbed condition of the interior of China, which tends to favour prostitution, but convictions are secured and are usually followed by heavy penalties.

"CONCENTRATE ON THE
NAVY"MARQUIS OKUMA'S NEW DEFENCE
PLAN.

Marquis Okuma, in an article contributed to the New Year number of the *Tokyo Outlook*, outlined a defence programme which discusses Japanese armaments from a new viewpoint and evidently contemplates the eventual reduction of the army and concentration on the navy. Those views occur in an article on the general situation of the world and the question of disarmament.

The Marquis is disappointed at the failure of President Wilson to embody his high ideals in practice. He expected to see the world emerge from the war imbued with the ideal of permanent peace and ready to deal with international affairs from the moral standpoint. Yet it was a fact that President Wilson claimed the acknowledgment of the Monroe doctrine, while the British Government rejected the freedom of the seas. In dealing with actual questions, therefore, people must still have courage enough to face the facts as they are, he proceeds.

"We believe in the permanent peace of the world," he proceeds, "and as a member of the League of Nations, Japan has a natural instinct to bring up the infant League for the sake of the welfare of the world, and yet we cannot help doubts about the proposal of the future disarmament of the world nations. I cannot believe that there is any nation so ambitious as to advocate the ascendancy of might over anything else; and yet I cannot pass over the actual situation of the world. This is why I advocate that military discipline should be enforced together with the general education of the nation. I am not a militarist, but for the sake of self-defence against the aggression of some ambitious countries I urge the necessity of military training of the students in Japan."

"At a time when the world nations are struggling for existence, Japan should be provided with a sufficient army to defend her country, but the maintenance of a large standing army necessitates an enormous expenditure. And this is why I recommend such a state of preparedness that at an emergency all our young men may be mobilized. But we must note that the special position of Japan in the world makes it unnecessary to maintain a large standing army."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SMUGGLING IN KOBE.
A RECORD CAPTURE.

An extraordinary case of cigarette smuggling is reported by the *Asahi*, as brought to light on the morning of the 22nd December by the Luggage Examination Department of the Kobe Customs. The discovery was made upon the arrival of the N.Y.K. *Yushima-maru* in Kobe harbour from Hongkong. It is reported that two large trunks containing several "high-class" cigarettes caught the official eye, and they were confiscated on the spot.

These trunks, valued at some ¥30,000, were brought by more than a dozen Chinese sailors on board the steamer from Shanghai to hand over to some Japanese dealers in Kobe and elsewhere. The *Asahi* (as translated by the *Japan Chronicle*) adds that the import duty for these goods was at least not less than ¥15,000 and that this is the biggest haul of this sort since the opening of Kobe port. The Customs arrested all the Chinese crew on board, and are on the look-out for their associates.

Mr. Konishi, the Head of the *Kanshūbu* of the Customs, is quoted as stating that the offence must have been committed by a gang of Chinese, and suggested that some loss might have already escaped the official eye and been distributed in Kobe and other places. He expects a speedy discovery of any such cases.

OTHER CAPTURES.

On the afternoon of December 23rd two of the O.S.K. *Burma-maru's* crew were taken into custody by the Kobe Customs on a charge of smuggling opium valued at ¥45,000 or so in all from a Chinese port. They were discovered concealing the drug in the pockets of their overcoat and elsewhere in the steamer.

Some of the drug was burned when the captain of the steamer made a strict search on board the ship while she was passing the *Asahi* Channel on the way to Kobe.

Another discovery of opium smuggling is reported by the *Asahi* as taking place on board the O.S.K. *Sogomaru*, which entered Kobe harbour and Singa on the morning of December 27th. Several Customs officials examined the steamer at the request of the captain on her arrival, when some ¥30,500 worth of the drug was discovered in the engine-room. Though the offender is not yet identified a stoker of the ship is suspected.

MORPHIA SMUGGLING.

The *Yushima-maru* case was only one haul in a general raid. The Supervision Section of the Kobe Customs on December 22nd inspected all the vessels in Kobe harbour. Another case was disclosed in the afternoon on board the O.S.K. *Harbin-maru*. This time an elderly Chinese, named Tataru Hidetsugu, aged 40, of Hiratsuka, Chōshū, Yokohama, attempted to smuggle 384 cans of morphia valued at ¥24,000 or so to Dairen. The smuggler was about to take the cans in a large trunk to the steamer.

ALCOHOL SMUGGLING.

Following this a case of smuggling alcohol was also brought to light, on the morning of December 23rd, of which particulars are not yet available. According to the *Asahi*, the Customs discovered yet another offence concerning the import of several kinds of Chinese liquor to the amount of ¥5,000 or more in all, and valued at ¥10,000 in value. If the import duty is reckoned, these Chinese spirits, all in strong jars, were brought by the N.Y.K. *Yushima-maru* early on the morning of December 22nd and were being landed at the American Harbour just in front of the *Kanshūbu* or Supervision Section, when the smugglers were questioned. It is further reported that the articles smuggled from Shanghai were to be delivered to a well-known Chinese shop in Kobe. The Customs confiscated all the jars.

According to the Chief of the *Kanshūbu* the lots of morphia referred to were originally smuggled from London into Dairen several months ago and re-transported there from as far as a Yokohama drug-gist's prior to the offender carrying them down to Kobe.

COLLISION IN DES VŒUX
ROAD.

MOTOR CAR WRECKED.

A tram-car and a motor-car collided in Des Vœux Road Central, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, shortly after noon yesterday.

The driver of the motor-car (No. 148), in endeavouring to avoid some rickshaws, crossed the track of a tram-car proceeding in the same direction. The impact spun the car completely round so that it was pinned between a lamp standard and the tram-car. Badly crushed and buckled, the motor-car was extricated with difficulty. The driver was not injured.

The accident held up the tramway service for some time.

A large standing army as well as the compulsory system of conscription, as there is no need of speedy mobilization or no fear of direct attack. At present the United States is one of a few countries where conscription is still enforced, but it will not be long before the system is abolished. What I cannot understand is why America is preparing such an enormous fleet, but I do not doubt she would give up the project, unless her far-reaching sea-line makes it necessary to maintain a large naval force.

"As long as Japan is an island Empire, there is a growing need of naval forces from various points of view. On this point, I recommend the extension of the present system of the Mercantile Marine School, its reorganization as a nautical college covering all branches of sea-faring tactics, both naval and commercial. The complete equipment of a nautical college and the promotion of efficient ship-building power will make it unnecessary to maintain a large standing army."

THE DUTCH SUCCESSION.
PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN
CONSTITUTION.

Some time ago the Dutch Government appointed a committee, composed of members of Parliament (including one Socialist) and some constitutional authorities, with the Minister of the Interior as chairman, to inquire into a revision of the Constitution, chiefly in reference to the succession to the Throne, the power of the Sovereign, and some matters relating to Parliament.

In its report, which has just been published, the committee considers the monarchical rule a blessing for the country, so long as a truly national monarchy is possible. It is accordingly proposed to exclude from the succession to the Throne all those about whom there is no certainty of their sharing the Dutch people's national feelings, and who are not fully acquainted with Holland's internal conditions. Consequently, the committee proposes to delete from the Constitution those paragraphs whereby others than descendants of the present reigning Queen can be called to the Throne, and to limit the succession, in these male descendants of males are lacking, to the second generation of the last ruling King (i.e., the late King William III, who died in 1890). In view of the circumstance that the time may arrive when a legal successor may be wanting sooner than provided for by the Constitution as it stands, and as the committee considers that there cannot be under all circumstances an obligation to choose another successor or a King, it further proposes that the Constitution should leave the way open for the choice of another form of government in the absence of a legal successor to the Throne.

The Dutch Constitution gives at present to the Sovereign the exclusive power to make treaties with foreign Powers and to declare war. The committee does not find that compatible with modern democratic ideas, and advises that no treaties should be concluded nor war declared without previous approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Further, the committee proposes to lay down the principle of woman suffrage in the Constitution, to alter the election of members of the First Chamber, to increase the annual compensation of the members of the Legislative Chamber from 3,000 guilders (2350) to 4,000 guilders (2418), to increase the pension of ex-members to a maximum of 3,000 guilders (2350), and also to legalize pensions for widows and orphans of deceased members of Parliament.—*The Times*.

AN AUCTION TAX.
DIVIDED OPINION ON A TREASURY
PLAN.

It is announced, in the home papers, that the Treasury are considering possible substitutes for Excess Profits duty with a view to next year's Budget, one of which is an auction tax to affect auction sales of property, live stock and, indeed, everything sold by this method.

The suggestion has created a mild sensation in auctioneers' circles. There is a difference of opinion as to its success if adopted. Generally speaking, auctioneers regard the suggested tax as a serious thing from the property owners' point of view, and hold that further taxation would cripple the market.

One of the principals of the firm of Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., auctioneers, of Mount Street, W., expressed the view that a tax would mean that there would not be any auction sales. "The Government would be asking people to sell privately," he said. "Candidly, land and property generally are taxed to the last penny. Nothing is taxed so much as property, and by imposing a further tax they will be doing their best to cripple the property market."

Mr. Knight, of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on the other hand, said:—"I think the tax would be a very good thing, so long as the Government did not tax sales out of all reason. A man sells goods by auction in order to get rid of a thing quickly, and as he has not long to wait for his money the tax would be quite equitable. I do not think the Government would do any harm, though, of course, the public would pay in the long run."

In art circles strong opinions were expressed against the proposed tax on auction sales. "It would kill the auction trade," said the principal member of a leading firm of art auctioneers, "and the idea is a perfectly ridiculous one, especially when one trade is expected to make up the excess profit of another. If a tax were instituted there would be recourse to sale by private treaty."

Mr. Albert Amor, the eminent art expert, stated that in the art world many of the realisations were the result of sales of deceased collectors' effects; and any imposition would mean a double tax, for there was already the death duties. When small properties were sold it would mean a heavy drain on the resources of people who perhaps were selling through distressed circumstances.

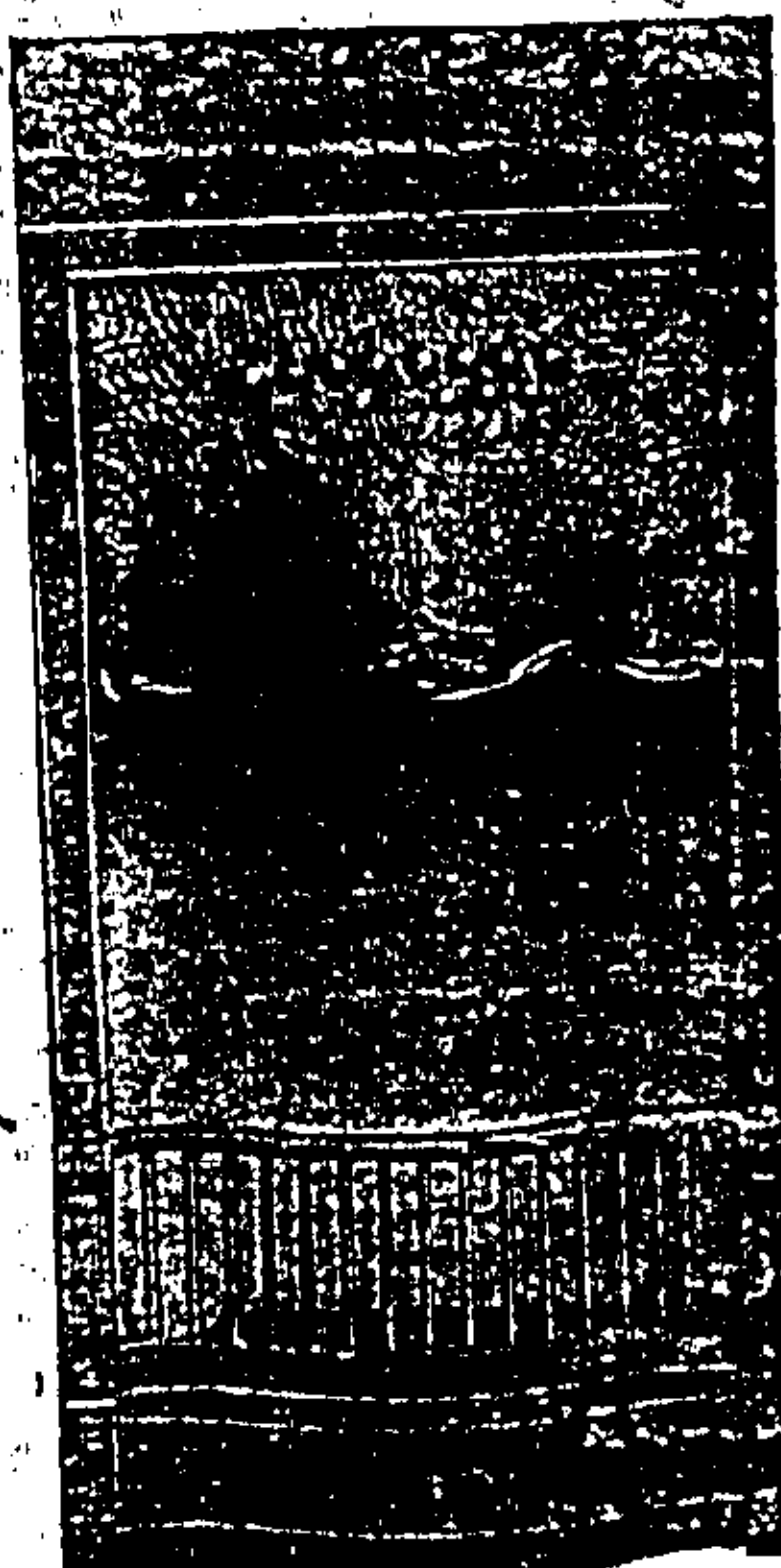
Mr. C. A. Young, of Messrs. Douglas Young & Co., estate agents, said:—"Small sales were taxed it might hit some poor people who are now getting rid of property because they cannot afford to pay the high rates. It would be different if they taxed only above a certain limit—say £5,000. I suggest that if the Government want to get money out of auctions they should increase the present licence from £10 to £100. They would probably get more money this way than by a tax."

BRITISH M.P.'S SALARIES
INCREASED.

The committee on salaries of Members of Parliament has decided to recommend that they shall be allowed £1 sterling for every day on which the House sits in addition to their annual salary of £400.



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GERMANY'S SECRET ARMY.

REBELS STILL DEFYING DISBANDMENT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, November 23rd. A sub-commission of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, in the pursuit of its duties at the Cuxhaven Barracks, has just had an unpleasant experience in connection with the Ehrhardt Brigade.

The sub-commission had aroused the resentment of the troops quartered there by searching for arms. It appears that they were warned not to do so, and that in pursuit of their duties they drove a motor-car into the barrack yard against the express orders of the German authorities. The result was that the officers had water squirted over them from a hose by a number of Ehrhardt's troops who were cleaning the barracks. They also had a window of their motor-car smashed.

The German officer who accompanied the sub-commission is stated to have been powerless to prevent these occurrences. No mention is made of any effort on the part of the brigade's own officers to control their men.

The German newspapers, notably those of the Right, emphasize that the commission was warned of what it would get if it touched this hornet's nest, and that the destroying of their arms had made the Ehrhardt men angry. In short, what the sub-commission got was no more than it had good reason to expect.

The tone of this Press comment is more enlightening than anything yet published as an illustration of the rising military spirit in Germany. The Ehrhardt Brigade, which was the principal weapon of the Kappist last March, has been a disbandment time after time with so little decision that it occupies Cuxhaven and Borkum today as truculently as it occupies Döberitz, near Berlin, and would occupy Berlin to-morrow if the moment were ripe.

The *Freiheit* accuses General von Seeckt of wilful delay in their disbandment, and hints that the brigade is being retained as the spearhead of a reactionary Reichswehr, of a more reactionary Bavarian *Einwohnerwehr*, and of a still more reactionary combination of Orghesch and Orka, to be employed when the right time comes. There is plenty of evidence that this is something more than a mere re-miniscence. The Commission for the Disarmament of the People decrees that what it calls the self-protection association need not surrender their arms, but must report them. It is a generally accepted statement that about 60 per cent. of these arms have been reported. The actual number thus reported is 6,735 machine-guns and 634,494 rifles and carbines, besides other gear. The equipment of an army of over one million men would thus present little difficulty.

Meanwhile organizations such as the Orghesch and the Orka, declared illegal by the Prussian Minister, Herr Severing, amidst the objections of his colleagues, continue to flourish and increase their numbers. The close relations between the Orghesch and the Einwohnerwehr on the one hand, and the Orghesch and Orka on the other, are hardly even kept secret. Their threads lead to Prague, where the chief co-ordination officer sits, the notorious Colonel Bauer, chief-of-staff before the Kapp putch, with a secret service under Herr Tschintz, Lincol.

With such material temptations one cannot wonder at the truculence of the Ehrhardt brigade towards the Control Commission, any more than at the increased desire of Germany to drive a coach through the air clauses while all the time demanding a complete revision of the Peace Treaty.

NECESSITY FOR LEGAL REFORM.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VIEWS.

Lord Birkenhead has begun a series of articles in the *Times* on the necessity for Legal Reform. Referring to suggestions for the institution of a Court of Imperial Appeal in London, Lord Birkenhead expresses the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for a final discussion and settlement of the question, but that in any discussion and settlement of the question he attaches the greatest importance to preservation of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords. He has great doubt whether the institution of any other tribunal otherwise constituted would give the litigants, particularly Scottish and Irish peasants, prompt, efficient and satisfactory justice. There are, however, matters connected with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council calling for alteration. All associated with that Imperial Court of Appeal would welcome its installation in buildings whose aspect would correspond better with its vast Imperial issues. They had decided, unhappily, on more pressing calls, on the National purse to prevent the accomplishment of this desire. Meanwhile certain immediate measures are being taken or require speedy action.

The Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Birkenhead have represented to the Treasury that means must be found of strengthening Indian representation on the Judicial Committee, whose Indian work vastly exceeds the volume of all work from other dominions. It is essential that the Tribunal should include men experienced in Indian Law and Indian life and custom. He is glad to think that the Treasury will shortly provide more adequate representation by appointment of sufficient standing and calibre. The Lord Chancellor says that the preceding governing Indian appeals to Privy Council requires attention.

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SEANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Sun. 16th Jan. D'light
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Tues. 18th Jan. Noon
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SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 15th Jan. 4 P.M.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LUOHOW"	On 18th Jan. 9 A.M.
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For Freight or Passage apply to—

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TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"—Capt. J. B. Thomson THURSDAY, Jan. 12th at 12 Noon
"HAIHONG"—Capt. W. C. Passmore THURSDAY, Jan. 12th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez ... 12nd Jan.
"KENTUCKY" ... via Suez ... 1st Mar.

* call at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. KEES & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

[NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BREMEN"	11,500	14th Jan.	London.
"DILWARA"	5,400	15th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,248	23rd Jan.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	5th Feb.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,400	19th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	5,000	4th Mar.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"ALIPHORE"	5,300	5th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,700 11th Jan. 1.45 p.m. Calcutta via S'pore & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	21st Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,000	16th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,300	25th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DUNERA"	5,400	25th Jan.	Shanghai Only.
"JAPAN"	6,000	26th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

"Tikets Interchangeable." * Calls Ho Ho
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be laid in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HOMBAI & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Seasoned Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (8)

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

* THE PASSENGER OF THE SEA.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Jan. 18th.
"HEIYO MARU"	22,000	Feb. 7th.
"FUBI MARU"	8,000	Feb. 24th.
"KORAMA MARU"	20,000	March 7th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	March 18th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

* THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALUS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG
"KIVO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 17th, 1891.
"REIYO MARU"	17,500	Feb. 1st.
"ANYO MARU"	18,700	March 1st.
"REIYO MARU"	14,000	May 1st.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFITH, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 17th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 5th Feb.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 21,000	On or about 18th Jan.
	"PAUL LEOAT" 21,000	On or about 31st Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMORE"	About Feb. 5th.
"ELDRIDGE"	About Feb. 7th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	About March 15th.
"CITY OF EPOBANK"	About March 31st.

* Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Callings at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE"	About Jan. 11th.
"ABERCOSS"	About Feb. 7th.
"PAWLET"	About Mar. 7th.
"COAXET"	About April 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Ocean points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2177 & 2472

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG MESSAGERIES.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" ... about Jan. 20th, 1921.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th FLOOR

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MESSAGERIES

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 17th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

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